

THE BRAVE RESCUE.

A Little Incident Noticed by a Crowd of Sympathetic New Yorkers.

It was 9 o'clock in the morning at one of the east side docks, which was crowded with people waiting for a boat. Suddenly there was a cry from those nearest the water, and, as all rushed in that direction, the first object they saw was a child's head rising and falling with the waves, the hair streaming out like a mass of seaweed. She did not sink, yet every now and then the yelling spectators could plainly see her struggle as the cruel waves broke over her. A rowboat was heading toward the Brooklyn shore, and it seemed as if it must have passed over the spot, but the oarsman's attention was doubtless elsewhere, for he neither heard the cries nor turned toward the perishing child, says the New York Tribune.

Suddenly one of the hangers-on of the boat landing plunged in and parted the waves with sturdy strokes as he quickly approached the child. He reached her and, resting her head on his strong back, began the return. Cheers greeted him as it became evident that his brave deed was not done in vain. At this point one of the loafers took off his hat and, passing in and out among the crowd, requested a contribution "for Bill's sake." Everybody felt that "Bill" should be rewarded, and soon the hat had a good lining of coin. As he finished his collection and stood hat in hand attention was divided between himself and the approaching swimmer. Suddenly he mounted a pile of rope and, gazing into the hat began to speak. "Friends, as I look at wots in this hat does not a bigger dan a quarter. Now, most of youse is rich and how many would a dun wot Bill did for a quarter? Hez got a wife an' five children ter home, and risked his life for de kid. Ize a poor man, but I kin go more dan dat." So saying he thrust an exceedingly grimy hand into an apparently empty pocket and brought forth a dollar bill which he laid in the hat. His words had a salutary effect upon the crowd, men pressing forward on all sides, and soon copper was replaced by silver, and silver by bills. So that when the head of the hero appeared above the pier, bearing in his arms the dripping child, quite a comfortable sum awaited him. He received it with a modesty which made all hearts warm toward him.

The event probably would never have been remembered, except for an incident a few weeks later. One of the spectators was on the west side awaiting a friend, when he saw the same tragedy enacted—the drowning child, the heroic rescue, the magnificent speech and the second collection. And not only was the play the same, but the actors were also.

SEA GULLS FAR INLAND.

Don't seem to mind flying far away from their salt-water home.

"There seems to be no limit to the inland flights of the gull," said an observant sportsman just back from the Rocky mountains. "I have seen these broad-winged sailors of the air darting through the forest-environment of Northern Maine, and winding their way up the canyons of mountain streams in desert Arizona 500 miles from the gulf of California, the nearest salt water. Sometimes several gulls may be seen far inland. Journeying in company, but often only a single one is found traveling apparently on his own hook. Walking about the ranch of a friend near Las Vegas, N. M., I was astonished to see a gull, one of whose wings had been clipped so that it could not fly, hopping about on the ground among his poultry, with which the sea bird seemed on the most amicable terms. My host had wounded the gull in the wing while duck shooting on a prairie lake in Northern New Mexico. What desire for change or travel carried this winged creature to the sea level 1,000 miles inland and up 6,000 feet of altitude to the land-locked, wood-grown fresh water pond, where it was captured is probably beyond the ken of the naturalist to explain."

Dress reform in a V.I.D.

A new effort at woman's dress reform is being made by the managers of cotton mills at Saco, Me. Because of the accidents that have occurred through the hair or dress of operatives being caught in the machinery, it has been ordered that the girls shall not wear their hair hanging down, but must coil it close to the head, and the waists and sleeves of their dresses must be close fitting, the latter, of course, being opposed to anything and everything at present stylish.

Ideal Engines.

What is possibly the oldest steam engine in the world has just been discovered in Fairbottom valley, near Oldham, England, rusting away in the open air, where it had been erected early in the last century for pumping purposes. It was built by Newcomen in 1705, and is of the single acting type known by his name, the steam being admitted only on one side of the piston, and condensed directly in the cylinder by the injection of water.

Government Gold.

It is contrary to law for a private individual to buy gold from the mines of Transvaal. The entire products of the mines must be sold to the Dutch government at rates fixed by statute and any person found with uncoined gold in his possession is liable to severe punishment. This somewhat singular law is being enforced rigidly, and quite a number of well-to-do people have been sent to prison for violating its provisions.

General Happiness.

"Your three daughters are married, did they marry happily?" "Two are married happily and one is divorced happily."—New York Press.

CONSTANT SOURCE OF WORRY.

Diamonds Cause Their Envious Possessors Many an Unhappy Moment.

Women who own diamonds have them always on their minds and generally on their bodies. They go about the streets like traveling safety vaults. The shrewd observer will frequently see a placid and demure looking woman suddenly press her hand on some part of her body not apparently claiming attention and a look of anguish pass over her face. This is not caused by a casual spasm or pain, a momentary dereliction of some physical function, but by the horrible thought that her diamonds may have slipped their moorings. Some women carry their diamonds around their necks in chains, others adjust them, like porous plaster, around their waists. Women seize the most unlikely places to stow away their diamonds when not in use, but do not seem to lessen the chances of loss or anxiety.

Last winter, says the New York Advertiser, a young woman pinned a \$600 diamond to the bottom of a silk skirt for safe keeping. A week later, forgetting this, she put on the skirt and merrily promenaded the town. When she thought to wear her diamond it was gone. After a week of anguish it was recovered by the offer of a \$100 reward. Not two weeks after she sent it to a strange washer-woman placed inside a corset cover. The mental agony which accompanies such exploits tends to whiten the locks.

A woman with solitary earrings of unusual value wore them concealed in gold balls. In a sleeping car these were removed and she was brought back home in a state of collapse. Another woman believing that her person is in danger from the possession of such valuable diamonds when traveling, pins them in the folds of the window curtains and hides them under the corners of the rug. The next morning she has forgotten the precise spot, and, after ransacking the room in a state of comparative frenzy and perhaps losing a train, the missing jewels are found. The same woman in Paris hid her diamonds in a slit in the mattress. The diamonds, after a week or so, had made a tour of the interior of the mattress. Not being found, the maid who attended the room was charged with theft and detectives were called in. A pretty embroglio was set in motion, when the enterprising landlady had the mattress opened and the diamonds were found.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

Changed Views Concerning the Physiology of Slumber.

Formerly sleep was believed to be dependent on a state of comparative bloodlessness of the brain, and by the condition of the circulation of the blood through that organ the character and duration of sleep was held to be modified. This view is still regarded to be correct by physiologists of the present day, but since physiological chemistry has thrown more light on the processes of repair and waste it has been shown that, in addition to the part played by the blood circulating through the brain, inducing wakefulness or sleep according to the increase or decrease in the rapidity of the circulation and the variation in the size of the blood vessels, the actual chemical condition of the brain cells also serves to determine the existence of sleep and wakefulness.

As the formation of clinkers in a furnace reduces the fierceness of the flames and interferes with the activity of combustion, so, says the National Review, the accumulation of fatigue products within the brain cells, formed during the waking hours, tends to induce unconsciousness by reducing the activity of chemical action and interchange between the blood, the vehicle of nourishment, and the brain cells needing replenishment. The healthy alteration of work and rest is thus provided, for the very existence of waste material generated during the activity of the brain cell tends to interfere with the absorption by the brain tissue from the blood of the pabulum necessary to energetic action; but if from any cause the brain is unduly stimulated, whether by emotion, thought or external impressions, on the one hand, or by acceleration of the blood current and increased blood supply through cerebral vessels, then the supervision of sleep will be delayed and possibly prevented for a prolonged period. In this connection the introduction of exciting drugs into the circulation from without, or the absorption of irritating poisons formed under conditions of disordered digestion, or in consequence of bodily fatigue, must be remembered as fruitful sources of insomnia.

A Sure Thing.

"Ha!" gasped the murderer, in sudden fear, "the blood-stained garments, where shall I put them that they may be lost forever?"

He peered the door in agony.

"I have it," he cried at last.

Triumphantly marking his initials on the clothing in large type, and wrapping it in a paper, upon which he wrote his name and address, in a bold hand, he sent it to a steam laundry. Exulting then in his security he went forth.—Detroit Tribune.

Has no Effect on the Blood.

The effect which living at high altitudes has on the blood of man and animals has been investigated. The result shows that the proportion of oxygen and other constituents in the blood of Alpine men and animals is exactly the same as among similar creatures living below sea level.

Trained With a Poker.

A man in Melbourne has a trained kangaroo. He makes it jump long distances by prodding it with a red-hot poker. Its longest jump is thirty-four feet seven inches.

BLACK AND TANS.

One Theory as to How the Dogs Originally Were Marked.

When in Melbourne last year I went carefully over all the dogs in a show with one of the stewards and we found the spots in all black-and-tan terriers, foxhounds, deerhounds, collies, lurchers, etc., but I could get no information regarding them from the experts, says a writer in Nature.

In some of the highly-bred toy dogs, as the small black-and-tan terriers, I found on inquiry that these spots, formerly so very conspicuous, were being bred out and had nearly disappeared. Their persistence through so many strongly-marked varieties, except those of late date, is singular, for there is fairly good proof that when first domesticated the dog was red, or bright brown, like the pariah, dingo, etc.

As far as I can see we do not find the spots white on a black or dark ground; nor yet black or dark on a white or light ground. My explanation is that they have arisen as a permanent marking after the dogs "sported" to black under domestication, and have been preserved and developed through natural selection. Possibly they are protective and simulate eyes.

One morning in Asam, just at dawn, I had occasion to go into the garden, and while stooping to examine some flowers near a fence partly covered with creepers, I suddenly saw an animal's head looking through, and what seemed to be two black and seemingly large eyes glared at me. Suspecting that a black leopard was about to spring over, I started back, clapped my hands and shouted. To my relief, however, I saw a tail wag, and found that the spectator was a coolie's dog I knew very well, and which recognized me. The use of the tan spots—in this case at least—then occurred to me. May it not be that the spots thus serve a protective purpose and have often saved the lives of dogs (black dogs) from their enemies, the smaller felines, such as the clouded leopard, etc.? Perhaps the matter is not new, but if it is it seems worth looking into. I have several dogs with black bodies and heads. The tan spots, rather pale, are of the size of a shilling. I have shot one, keeping the skin of the head as a curiosity.

Roman Ruins.

Some remarkable work has been carried out in Germany for the determination of the earthworks and walls which marked the limits during the Roman period of the frontiers between the provinces of the Rhine and the Danube. The commission was half archaeological and half military in its composition, and the results are highly interesting. The lines between Upper Germany and Rhetia, as the Romans traced them, are now fairly well shown. One curious fact comes to light, showing old methods of laying down lines. It was not sufficient to build a wall, or a foss, because stones or ditches might be torn down or filled up by floods, or by enemies. It was found that running outside of the fixed line was a trench, and in this trench had been planted "rows of stones or bits of Roman pottery, wood and iron, which had been purposely covered over." This was the hidden line which, in case of dispute, would determine where the wall had stood, if the wall had been ever overturned or washed away.

Henry Irving's Ballet.

Some time ago, when Henry Irving was in Edinburgh a Scotch clergyman came and informed him that he was to attend the theater that week for the first time in his life, to see one of the Lyceum productions. Irving felt duly flattered, and so expressed himself; but the divine, after a certain amount of stammering, confessed that he did not wish to see a play in which there was a ballet. Irving, greatly puzzled, informed him that there was no dancing in the plays he was then producing, but that, according to the slang of the "profession," the supernumeraries of both sexes were technically called "the ballet," and hence probably arose his visitor's mistake. The worthy man's face beamed, and he took an affectionate leave of his host; but at the door he was seized with misgivings and suddenly demanded, point-blank: "If there is no ballet, Mr. Irving, why do people talk so much about your legs?" Irving's answer has not been chronicled.—Argonaut.

Uncomfortable Comfort.

Mrs. Wayupp—I sympathize with you deeply. It must be very painful to lose a fortune.

Mrs. Black—It's terrible! When we were rich we used nothing but the most exquisite antique furniture, but it's all gone, every piece.

Mrs. Wayupp—The new furniture which you have here looks very comfortable.

Mrs. Black—That's the trouble. It is so comfortable that I am continually reminded of the awful fact that it is not antique.

Chestnuts.

In Tuscany and many other parts chestnuts are ground into flour after a month's drying before a slow fire. Hence the farina dolce of the poorest peasants in the mountains, who just manage to keep body and soul together on this not very nutritious food, when meat or maize is not to be had. They work it up into thick porridge, or into soup or cakes, and get it down with the help of a little cheese, stock fish, or pickled herrings.

Wouldn't Sell.

James—Why are you so blue? Didn't the publisher take your last books?

Tooms, the author—That's just the trouble. He took them, and he's keeping them.—Chicago Record.

Will Preserve the Checks.

City Treasurer Albert M. Darling of Suffolk county, New York, has in his possession five checks which amount to exactly thirteen cents. These checks Mr. Darling is about to have framed. They are all made out by W. N. Dykeman, as receiver of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, and drawn on the Brooklyn trust company. Mr. Darling did business with the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn. He afterwards, as he thought, closed his account with them. When the bank failed, over a year ago, he received a notice that there was a balance of thirteen cents due him. Shortly afterwards he received a dividend of four cents in the shape of a check from the receiver, and at intervals he received checks until the other day, when he received a check from the receiver, W. N. Dykeman, for one cent, making a total payment to him of thirteen cents.

Ohio's Indian Names.

Ohio has more counties bearing Indian names than almost any of the older Western states. Even Delaware county is said to derive its name from an Indian word now corrupted beyond recognition. Coshocton comes from the Indian name Goshochquenk. Geauga is from the Indian word she-auga, meaning raccoon. Hocking is from Hock-hocking, Indian for bottle river, the name bestowed upon the Hocking because of some peculiarity of its falls. Mahoning is a corrupted Indian word meaning "the liek." Miami is the Ottawa word for mother, and it closely resembles in sound the word "mammy." Muskingum means "the glare of the elk's eye," and it seems to perpetuate an interesting fact as to the fauna of Ohio. Ottawa means "trader," and Sandusky "cool water."

The Usual Program.

Lady—My foot seems to be swollen. Shoe dealer—These No. 2 shoes have been in stock so long that they have shrunk.

Lady—I really believe my joints are enlarged.

Dealer—Most likely these shoes are wrongly marked. They may be No. 1's.

Lady—I certainly can't get them on.

Dealer—Your instep is high. I will get another pair with a higher instep. All persons of noble ancestry have high insteps.

Dealer (back part of the store, two minutes later).—Quick, George, rub the marks off those number sizes and give them to that woman in front.

No Famine in Russia.

Russia produced last year, according to the estimate of the minister of agriculture, 272,000,000 bushels of wheat, as compared with 336,000,000 last year. Her rye crop is 792,000,000 bushels, as against 752,000,000 a year ago. The barley yield is 176,000,000 and that of oats 672,000,000. There is no famine in the czar's empire this year.

No Dressmakers Needed.

A well-dressed Hindoo woman wears but one piece of cloth; this is six or eight yards in length and a yard and a quarter wide. It is wrapped in graceful folds about her waist, shoulders and body, allowing it to hang loosely in some directions, and tucks it in here and there to keep it in place; all this accomplished, our East Indian sister is neatly and becomingly dressed without use of pin, button, hook or string.

Tobacco the Universal Plant.

The tobacco plant has become thoroughly naturalized in every part of the world, and in many parts of Asia and Africa has become so completely domesticated that several writers have contended that it is aboriginal in one or the other of those continents.

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A friend brought me Dr. Miles' book, "New and Startling Facts," and I finally decided to try a bottle of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. Before I had taken one bottle I could sleep as well as a 10-year-old boy. My appetite returned greatly increased.

When I had taken the sixth bottle my weight increased to 176 lbs. The sensation in my legs was gone. My nerves steadied completely. My memory was fully restored. My brain seemed clearer than ever. I felt as good as any man on earth. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a great medicine. I assure you." Augusta, Me. WALTER R. BURBANK.

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